FBIS DAILY REPORT

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POLITICAL COMMITTEE TO MEET IN SOFIA IN JANUARY

LD272244 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] The Political Consultative Committee of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact has been convened for the middle of next month in Sofia. The last session was held in the Czechoslovak capital in January of last year. The document adopted there, which is known as the Prague Declaration, proposed that the member-states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO should renounce, in a treaty, the use of military force, and pledge that they would not be the first to use either nuclear or conventional military devices against one another. It also proposed that the Soviet Union and the United States should freeze the quantity of strategic weapons, hold talks on space weapons, and stop the manufacture and development of new types of weapon systems. The proposal also stipulates that the number of nuclear devices in Europe should be reduced and nuclear-weapon-free zones should be created in the northern part of the continent, as well as in the Balkans.

WARSAW PACT MILITARY JOURNALISTS MEET IN BERLIN

AU191525 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 18 Dec 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The 16th annual conference of military journalists of the Warsaw Pact was opened in Berlin on 17 December. Central to the deliberations will be topical tasks of military journalism in preparation for the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and of the liberation of the German people from fascism. The session was opened by Eberhard Heinrich, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the GDR Journalists Association. On 16 December the military journalists visited the liberation memorials on Seelow Heights and the memorial in Berlin-Karlshorst.

POLITBURO PRAISES ZHIVKOV'S ROMANIA VISIT

AU281715 Sofia BTA in English 1558 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Sofia, December 28 (BTA) -- The Politburo of the CC of the BCP gave a high assessment to the December 18-20 1984, official friendly visit of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, to Romania as head of a party and state delegation.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP is of the opinion that the results of this visit will contribute to the further strengthening and promoting of the friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and the Romanian people, between the BCP and the RCP and between Bulgaria and Romania as well as to the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community in the interest of peace and socialism.

During the visit a number of issues of the Bulgaro-Romanian economic relations were discussed and resolved. Agreements were reached on the further deepening of specialisation and joint production in a number of fields. The Politburo of the CC of the BCP stressed the significance of the Long-Term Programme for the Development of Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation signed during the visit which will provide a sound and long-term basis for the bilateral economic and techno-scientific relations.

The two sides to the talks exchanged opinions on some topical international issues and expressed their concern over the aggravation of the international situation and especially of the situation in Europe and stressed that a change to the better is possible if serious and constructive talks are started on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security. They welcomed the agreement reached for starting new Soviet-American talks.

The two sides to the talks pointed to the paramount importance of the Organisation of the Warsaw Treaty in the defense of the security of the socialist countries, in the successful pursuit of their peaceful foreign policy, and in the preservation of peace in Europe and the world. They expressed their determination to constantly work for the realization of the proposals directed towards the consolidation of world peace included in the joint documents of the countries of the socialist community.

Bulgaria and Romania once again declared that they will continue to contribute to turning the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone and to the development of relations of friendship, goodneighborliness and cooperation among the Balkan countries and peoples.

FATHERLAND FRONT ADOPTS ZHIVKOV LINE AT MEETING

AU191908 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 18 Dec 84 pp 1, 3

["Decision Adopted by the Session of the Fatherland Front National Council on 17 December 1984"; session held in Sofia]

[Text] The Fatherland Front National Council heard with great attention and interest a speech delivered by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the most topical questions of the party and state domestic and foreign policy.

The National Council, as well as millions of Fatherland Front members, highly appreciate Comrade Todor Zhivkov's contribution to the scientific analysis and practical implementation of the problems connected with construction of a developed socialist society in accordance with the requirements of scientific-technical revolution and in accordance with the present-day international situation. The plenum unanimously supports the evaluations and conclusions made by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. His present speech and his report on the socioeconomic development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria up to 1990 and on a long-term basis, delivered to the BCP Central Committee on 8 November 1984, represent programmatic documents for mobilizing the Fatherland Front members for their most active participation in the implementation of the tasks assigned to them.

For the Fatherland Front there is no greater responsibility than the duty to rally the broad people's forces around the BCP general April line with strong moral-political and social unity, as well as to mobilize them in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress for the further, comprehensive socialist upsurge of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

In the future the Fatherland Front will continue to work for increasing mass involvement of the population in constantly perfecting social management. It will contribute to the development of socialist democracy by expanding and consolidating the social-state and state-social principles and by expanding the social basis of the representative democracy organs. It is the most important duty of the Fatherland Front to contribute to the increase of labor and sociopolitical activities in implementing and overfulfilling the counterplans for the country's socioeconomic development and for the development of the conurbation systems, and for inspiring a nationwide socialist competition in reaching ever increasing results during the last and most decisive year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period in all spheres of social life.

This is why the Fatherland Front committees and organizations will expand even broader political, educational, and organizational work for implementing the strategic directives mapped out by the BCP in connection with an intensive development based on the wide introduction of scientific-technical achievements, in connection with an increasing satisfaction of the steadily growing material and cultural needs of our people.

Through the methods and forms of its multifaceted activities, the Fatherland Front will constantly keep alive the social consciousness needed to accomplish civic duties and maintain the people's sense of responsibility in implementing the decisions of the BCP National Conference in connection with achieving high quality in all places and all things. It is the permanent concern of the Fatherland Front to further expand the movement for thrifty use of raw materials, fuels, and energy in the population's everyday life; to work to improve transportation, trade, and public services; to work to develop and urbanize inhabited settlements; to work to protect the environment; to work towards self-sufficiency in basic foodstuffs; and so forth.

The Fatherland Front will constantly perfect its multifaceted activities and increasingly use its opportunities to implement the party request -- namely to become the social guarantor in the development and consolidation, as well as in the correct functioning, of the conurbation systems and municipalities.

One of the chief priorities of the work of the Fatherland Front will be to secure also in the future the participation of the entire population in the nationwide social control for the preservation and increase of socialist property, for a strict public order, and for an atmosphere of intolerance toward any violations of the citizens' rights and legitimate interests.

The Fatherland Front committees and organizations must pay particular attention to the decisive improvement of ideological work.

They must do so at the level of the important and complicated constructive tasks in which the party and the people are now engaged. They must also do so in order to ensure better coordination of their work with the realities of the contemporary international situation, in connection with the aggravated ideological struggle on the world scene and in connection with consolidating the socialist norms of social life.

It is necessary for the cadres and activists of the Fatherland Front to more fully use the active transforming strength of our ideology in solving the most important social and economic problems, as well as in connection with the working people's communist education.

In implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and of the Ninth Fatherland Front Congress, the Fatherland Front must also in the future continue to strive to make socialist patriotism the conviction and behavior of every citizen. Attachment to one's native district and settlement and care for a more favorable sociopsychological atmosphere in the place of residence are of great importance for the education of the population.

In closest cooperation with the people's councils and state, economic, and social organs and organizations, the Fatherland Front will devote even greater care to the development and consolidation of the family, to its sense of responsibility in reproducing the nation, and to the communist education of the young generations.

In order to achieve these goals and accomplish these tasks it is necessary for our entire work to be increasingly inspired by the spirit and requirements of the BCP National Conference and of the January Plenum of the BCP Central Committee. The style and methods of Fatherland Front activities should be improved in all places; quality and civic discipline should be increased and improved in all our measures and initiatives.

The National Council and millions of Fatherland Front members approve the peace-loving foreign policy conducted by the BCP and government, a policy aimed at the preservation of universal peace, at consolidating security in Europe, as well as at maintaining good-neighborliness and cooperation -- a policy aimed at establishing a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

The Bulgarian people wholeheartedly support the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and of the Soviet state, a policy inspired by concern for the preservation of peace on earth and by a desire to guarantee the security of the countries of the socialist community.

The Fatherland Front National Council once more expresses its support for the numerous measures aimed at consolidating the international political atmosphere, measures contained in the Prague Political Declaration of 5 January 1984 adopted by the Warsaw Pact member-countries, in the declaration of CEMA member-countries adopted on 14 June 1984, and in the constructive proposals submitted by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Bulgarian Fatherland Front members resolutely declare themselves against the policy conducted by the American Government, with the support of the most reactionary Western forces, against the imperialist policy of strength and diktat, and against the preparations being made for a disastrous thermonuclear war. We most categorically denounce the violent "psychological war" conducted by American imperialism against the socialist countries, against the forces of peace, democracy, and progress, and against the slanders and forgeries concocted in relations to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. As in the past, the Fatherland Front today is an active participant in the antiwar movement, which is becoming more and more active and is expanding on an increasingly large scale.

The Fatherland Front is entirely in solidarity with the struggle waged by the peace-loving forces in all parts of our planet, a struggle aimed at restraining the warmongers and at implementing efficient measures for the consolidation of world peace and security, and for a drastic new change in international relations in the spirit of the Helsinki accords.

The Fatherland Front National Council urges all members of the Fatherland Front -- Communists, united agrarians, and nonparty members -- as well as all citizens in our country, rallied around the BCP and its Central Committee, to mobilize their efforts, their will, their energies, their revolutionary vigilance, and their political activities for the consolidation of our motherland's economic, defense, and political power! Let them contribute to further construction of a developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

LEADER APPEARANCES 23-29 DECEMBER NOTED

AU291845 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in broadcasts from 23 to 29 December, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo; Goergi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a public meeting in Sofia marking the 150th birthday of the writer Lyuben Karavelov (1600 GMT 24 December).

Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, attended a meeting in Sofia of the National Assembly Social Development Commission (1830 GMT 25 December). Todorov also attended various public events in Sliven marking the 150th anniversary of the textile industry in Bulgaria (1830 GMT 27 December).

Todor Bozhinov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, attended a meeting in Sofia of front-rankers from the branches of mining and power supply (1830 GMT 27 December).

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, attended a session of Kyustendil Okrug party and state organs which dealt with increasing the birthrate in the okrug (1830 GMT 28 December).

Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, attended a public meeting in Sofia marking the 100th anniversary of organized water supply in the city (1830 GMT 28 December).

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH IRAQ

AU282036 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Dec 84 p 6

[Text] The 16th session of the joint Bulgarian-Iraqi Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation ended on 26 December with a protocol. The document was signed by the chairmen of the committee's two parts: Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, and 'Abd al-Latif Yunis, Iraqi minister of agriculture and agrarian reform.

After the signing of the protocol the Iraqi minister stated that the session was successful and that it will mark a new stage in developing bilateral trade and economic relations. The sides noted with satisfaction that the trade exchange has developed positively in recent years. A mutual willingness to increase it further has been expressed. The protocol's signing ceremony was attended by the two countries' ambassadors, Angel Angelov and 'Abd Husayn Ibrahim al-Rafa'i.

HUSAK DISCUSSES ECONOMY WITH WORKERS DELEGATION

LD282153 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic, today in Prague Castle received a delegation of workers from the metallurgical, heavy engineering, general engineering, and electrical engineering industries. The delegation consisted of foreman, managers, leading workers, party and trade union workers and heroes of socialist labor in these sectors. The delegation was received in the presence of Josef Haman, Presidium candidate member and party Central Committee secretary, and other officials.

Ladislav Gerle, federal deputy premier, informed Comrade Gustav Husak of this year's preliminary results and the preparations for next year's plan in the engineering and metallurgical complex. He said the workers in this sphere had overfulfilled this year's plan by goods worth Kcs4 billion, and had also complied with the stipulated material and energy consumption limits. They had exceeded production not only for domestic use but also for export taken as a whole, although partly in a different strucuture than planned. He emphasized it would be necessary to pay greater attention to making exports more effective and to fulfilling the plan in all enteprises.

Eduard Saul, Pavol Bahyl, and Milan Kubat, federal government ministers, presented Comrade Gustav Husak with an honorary report on the fulfillment of tasks in their sectors.

In a speech Comrade Gustav Husak paid tribute to the progress achieved in these sectors thanks to the selfless work and initiative of the more than one million strong army of workers, craftsmen, technicians and designers, and expressed his sincere thanks to them on behalf of the highest political and state bodies, and on his own behalf. Comrade Gustav Husak stated that thanks were also owed to workers in other sectors in which positive trends had prevailed during the year. According to present expectations, this year's plan for generating national income will be exceeded in industrial, agricultural, and construction production and in other sectors. Thus, the CPCZ Central Committee's requirement to ensure a more rapid growth rate and thereby create the conditions for a rise in private and public consumption were fulfilled.

It is correct that in addition to our successes we also talk openly about shortcomings and still unresolved problems in the engineering and metallurgical complex, which the Central Committee and federal government have criticized on various occasions. The results achieved and the new tasks must be approached with the awareness that a continuation of the present dynamics of development, the satisfaction of society's growing requirements, and the need to keep abreast of economic, scientific, and technological competition in the world means that in the coming years we must markedly accelerate the process of intensification of the national economy, Comrade Gustav Husak noted. An important precondition to this end is to raise the general standard of management and organizational and political education work to the level of the new requirements. The policy concepts expressed in the article by Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, published within the last few days, represent a valuable source of encouragement and inspiration for us as well. It will be necessary to alter the thinking of certain economic, political, and trade union workers; overcome the vestiges of single-minded preoccupation with quantitative aspects of production; overcome complacency toward mediocre results; and everywhere promote attention to quality, efficiency, and a high technical level. To this end it is necessary to direct the system of management and planning, the practice of remuneration, and cadre work, Comrade Gustav Husak stated. These requirements, which apply to the whole of the national economy, are particularly important for the engineering and electrical engineering industries. It is well known that these sectors play a crucial role in the dynamics of industrial production.

These sectors also occupy a crucial position in raising our export capability and the scientific and technological standard of the entire national economy. They also represent the main sphere for expanding our share in the international division of labor, primarily in CEMA. That is why it is so important to, in a more determined way, promote within the engineering and metallurgical complex structural changes; promote concentration and specialization of production; give priority to the development of electronics and other progressive specialists; more quickly expand the use of progressive technology and methods of organizing production; strongly support the development of creative technical work; and pay increased attention to saving energy and metals.

We also correctly require increased export efforts from the engineering branches which sumultaneously meet the needs of the internal market and ensure supplies for investment construction. A comprehensive program for gradualllly tackling these tasks was set out at the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session this April. Its resolution must be consistently put into practice. An important step towards implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress is the fulfillment of next year's plan and the entire 5-year plan, as well as responsible preparation for the Eighth 5-Year Plan, which the CPCZ Central Committee laid down at its 12th session this December. This is what our efforts and main attention must be concentrated on now. This is also the best way, Comrade Gustav Husak stated, of marking the glorious anniversaries which we shall be celebrating next year.

In a subsequent cordial and frank informal meeting, they discussed the results and tasks of the individual spheres of the engineering and metallurgical complex, their experiences in raising the quality of production and improving management, and their experiences in stimulating initiative at work and political education work.

URBAN ON 1984 FOREIGN TRADE RESULTS, 1985 GOALS

LD282324 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Interview with Bohumil Urban, federal minister of foreign trade, by Jana Havilgevora; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Minister, the last few days of the year are a good opportunity to look back and assess our achievements, as well as to consider what might have been done better.

[Answer] This year was as difficult for our foreign trade as the previous ones in the 5-year plan. The world economy is recovering only slowly from the recession years, although, to tell the truth, this year there has been an upturn in demand for nonengineering products, particularly consumer goods. In engineering sectors, the recovery and revival of interest on world markets has not yet fully manifested itself.

The situation in our trade with our partners is completely different and, I must say, incomparably more stable. The tasks set for the socialist countries' markets will be exceeded this year, in a way better than we had anticipated. The high rates of growth in trade turnover achieved this year with, for example, the USSR, the GDR, the PPR, Hungary, and other CEMA countries means that the share of those countries in our trade continues to grow. This trend is inevitable, and it confirms that today, 35 years after CEMA's foundation, the community is continuing to develop and has specific economic advantages for us.

This year we have also witnessed a great development of trade cooperation with other countries. As an example, our trade exchange with the PRC has practically doubled.

[Question] What results have we achieved in capitalist markets?

[Answer] Unfortunately, we have not found the will to cooperate in all countries this year. In particular, with our nonsocialist partners we continue to run up against discrimination and various bureaucratic obstables. The EEC countries particularly continue to impose import quotas for Czechoslovak goods such as textiles, footwear, metallurgical goods, electric motors, and another 20 or so basic commodity ranges. Sometimes these obstacles have to do with price, technical level, customs, or health regulations that these countries use in attempting to restrict Czechoslovak exports. Despite these obstacles, the tasks in exports to nonsocialist countries this year will be fulfilled, although not always in the structure which we need and to which we gradually aim. An important fact for us is that we have managed this year, in cooperation with manufacturers, to further improve the financial position of the CSSR.

[Question] Next year's tasks, of course, are more demanding, and have been made known to our manufacturers and foreign trade enterprises.

[Answer] Yes, as of today we have concluded protocols on the exchange of goods for next year with all our major socialist partners. Thus, we have laid the groundwork for smooth fulfillment of the plan. A series of talks has also shown us that, if we wish to ensure a dynamic development of trade in the future, in particular with the socialist countries, we must progress more quickly from the mere exchange of goods to economic and industrial cooperation. Equally difficult are our tasks in exports to nonsocialist countries, where we want to, and must, promote our engineering goods better. Today's world market, and not only the capitalist market, seeks ever newer, better, more interesting, and more productive goods. We know how quickly the same goods go out of date and how difficult it is to sell them even at a discount. We know that if our products cannot stand up to world competition, we cannot receive world prices for them. The main task of the producers involved in foreign trade for the coming period is to familiarize themselves with the various commodity ranges, to find out why they are not up to date technologically, and to market new goods which the consumer wants and is willing to pay a good price for.

HONECKER EVALUATES 1984 IN NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE

LD301824 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1313 GMT 30 Dec 84

["'For All Citizens, Peace and Happiness in the New Year,' by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State" -- ADN headline]

[Text] [no dateline as received] On the even of the new year, I would like to express most cordial greetings to all citizens of the GDR, wishing them for 1985 all the best, health, happiness, and success. Whatever hopes and expectations may be placed in this new year, our greatest common concern is that the danger of a nuclear war hovering over mankind be averted, and that world peace be reliably secured. It is for this purpose that we continue to strengthen our socialist state in the community of fraternal countries, that we continue steadily the policy adopted by the 10th SED Congress for the benefit of the people, and that we thus actively contribute to the growth of socialism's international potential.

Much was achieved in the year now coming to a close of which the citizens of our country can be proud. These achievements are the fruit of their work. Inspired by the 35th anniversary of the GDR, the workers achieved outstanding performances, which often went beyond anything previously achieved. Thus they enabled an impressive record of success to be drawn up. The political stability and economic dynamism of the development of our Republic, and its flourishing of science and culture were convincingly demonstrated.

The trust and solidarity between party and people has been further consolidated. All this safeguarded and further improved the material, cultural, and living standards of the people in our country. All this was also of greatest importance in our efforts to strive side-by-side with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community to create a change for the better in the international arena.

The international situation remains complicated and a cause for concern. The danger of war, caused by the imperialist course of confrontation and rearmament, continues to throw its shadow across the lives of the people. The deployment of U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe, above all in the FRG, necessitated counterdeployment from our side in order to maintain the military-strategic equilibrium. Today, there are more weapons in Europe, but there is not more security. Our country understands very well that now it is all the more urgent to fight for peace. This is expressed in a great number of activities with which during the 35th anniversary of the GDR citizens of the most diverse classes and strata, in the hitherto most powerful mass movement, endorsed our socialist state and affirmed their determination to make their contribution to a peaceful future.

The ninth SED Central Committee meeting has laid down the further course. The most important task is to ban the dangers of a nuclear inferno, to achieve a return toward detente, and to implement concrete measures for the limitation and reduction of armaments according to the principle of equality and mutual security. For this, the proposals of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other Warsaw Pact member-states offer a sound basis. Particularly important are the Geneva talks between the foreign ministers of the USSR and the United States in early January 1985, which we assess positively. As is known the Soviet Union has proposed that new negotiations commence on the whole complex of nuclear and space weapons, and this has met with a strong and consenting response from international public opinion.

Progress in safeguarding peace is not only urgently required, but also possible. Our aim in 1984 was to cooperate with all who sincerely desired peace and who wished to create a coalition of reason and realism.

This will remain our aim in the new year: not confrontation and arms buildup, but cooperation and disarmament, a return to detente, and resolution of international contention through negotiations.

In domestic and foreign policy the results achieved justify the observation that the GDR has once again made good progress. Linked fraternally to the Soviet Union and firmly anchored in the socialist community of states, she meets her national and international responsibilities. Her socialist achievements and the life and peaceable everyday work of her people are being reliably protected. On behalf of the party and government, I express my most cordial thanks to all those who in one way or another had a share in ensuring that our Republic was able to continue to flourish. I thus express thanks to the working class, the cooperative farmers, scientists and artists, members of the national People's Army and the other protection and security organs, veterans, youth, sportsmen, sportswomen, and all workers.

On the eve of the new year, our thoughts are substantially influenced by the fact that the 11th SED Congress has been convened for Berlin in April 1986. The various social areas are already marked by its preparation as the outstanding event in the life of the whole people, since it will discuss and adopt tasks for the further developing an advanced socialist society up to 1990 and beyond to the year 2000. Thus, we are about to tackle again a still higher stage in the development of our Republic.

At present, we are approaching the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people. It is an occasion to elucidate the world-historical extent of what above all the Soviet Union, as the main force of the anti-Hitler coalition, did for mankind in mankind's salvation from the brown barbarism. Our people, under the leadership of the SED, building on the teachings and experiences of the anti-fascist resistance struggle, have taken advantage of the opportunity offered by this victory. The first socialist state of the workers and peasants on German soil was built. Since then, it has experienced positive development and is proving itself as a cornerstone of peace on the European Continent.

In 1984 our Republic has made good economic progress. The growth in produced national income, which is clearly above 5 percent, is a lively testimony. This positive overall result was only possible because all areas developed successfully. Industrial production and efficiency increased above the plan. Net production growth rose by more than 8 percent. In 1984 agriculture managed to achieve a record harvest -- 11.5 million tons of grain and above-average results for most other crop cultivations. The increasing influence of science on all economic processes has proved of particular value.

Basically, the past 12 months have confirmed a number of experiences which are of considerable importance to our people. Despite the serious international situation, which also affects foreign trade relations, the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy was successfully continued. The great economic achievements in many respects again benefitted the material and cultural living standards of our people. At the same time, defense needs were reliably met.

All this cannot be separated from the fact that our economic growth increasingly continues on the path of the intensified production. In 1984, economic growth was achieved with a minimal increase in manpower, with lower material inputs, and with unchanged energy consumption. These trends have consolidated. This testifies to the acceleration of scientific-technological progress and its application in the economy. There is also rapid movement in this area in other parts of the world.

Hence, even with good results we cannot afford to rest on our laurels, and we must not yet be satisfied with our own pace. However, our systematic efforts are beginning to pay dividends. They increasingly determine the growth of production and its efficiency.

It is not uninteresting when experts in various countries, even people who do not approve of socialism, observe that in the mid-eighties the GDR is in a more favorable economic situation than at the beginning of the eighties. From our country's more modern production structure and its consolidated positions in international markets, these experts conclude that our adjustment to future requirements has succeeded better than they expected.

Great capitalist countries have likewise in the recent past quickly developed their productive forces, but the consequences for the people have been entirely different than those under socialism. Vigorous scientific-technological progress in the pursuit of profit has led to the reappearance of mass unemployment as a permanent feature. Even those still employed have no security as the danger of unemployment, a fall ending in homelessness and hunger, in the "new poverty" as Western newspapers call it, always exists.

Therefore, our country today appreciates all the more the importance of social security and social progress for the individual. For the first time in the course of 1 year, over 200,000 homes were newly built or modernized in 1984, each one of them representing an increase in the quality of life. Retail trade turnover rose in 1984 by M4.2 billion compared with the previous year. Stable prices for everyday goods give everyone greater purchasing power. Hand-in-hand with this go our efforts to improve the range of modern consumer goods in such a way as to give increasing pleasure to the customers and to reflect fully and totally our country's economic capability. Further developed are the education and public health sectors, support for the veterans of labor, and for young families. The citizens noted with satisfaction the opening of the Schauspielhaus Theater in Berlin, and look forward to completion of the rebuilding of the Dresden Semper Opera House and the continued construction work in Friedrichstrasse, Berlin. They rightly consider these buildings to be treasured national property. Good work pays, today even more than yesterday.

Indeed, our economic strategy in the years after the 10th party congress has proved itself in practice. This involves not only individual solutions but the whole orientation of our economic strategy, which is characterized by the comprehensive intensification of production, the building and equipping of combines, and the improvement of economic accountancy. In this way, our whole economic capacity has reached a higher level. The results of 1984 have, as it were, crossed the t's and dotted the i's on this point.

The objective in the new year is to complete the current 5-year plan with good results and to substantially improve the material starting point for the further social and economic planning to be discussed and adopted by the 11th party congress. This will characterize the 1985 plan. Once again, it provides for considerable growth rates, lower production input, and greater efficiency. The 1985 plan could be characterized by the term "continuity." However, it must never be forgotten that the changes have an increasingly deep and broad effect on the economy the longer we direct our economy toward improvement of products and highly developed technologies. Hence, steady progress requires open-mindedness and personal commitment to what is new and leads to progress.

Asserting our country today among the industrially advanced countries is a challenge to the spirit of research and engineering know-how and to quality work by everyone. It is on this that our country's living standard depends. The competition programs, adopted by the trade union shop stewards after the ninth Central Committee plenum, testify to the great keenness and wisdom of our economic policy.

The strongest activities are directed at the key points of further progress. The new year, too, will not be free of development problems and tensions. The year will ask much of the teams in research and production, in trade, and in the various branches of the service industry. However, these teams have demonstrated that they know how to overcome such hurdles.

We benefit by what has been done to safeguard the future, especially recently. In this, most important is the deepening of scientific-technological and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union to the year 2000 as sealed by an historic accord. As is known, this accord was launched during my friendly meeting with Konstantin Chernenko in June, 1984. The government agreement on the enormous sum of R15 billion in 1985 trade, the working results of the mixed government commission of our two countries, are making clear how speedily such long-term objectives are being fulfilled. Joint solutions for scientific-technological and economic problems, which decide the future, and steady large Soviet supplies to the GDR's raw material bases are the cornerstones of these relations.

It is only too symbolic that our preparations for the 40th anniversary of the liberation from Hitlerite fascism in the economic area are being marked by a further interlocking of our national economies and overall friendly cooperation. Similar developments are taking place with the CSSR, the Polish People's Republic, and other socialist fraternal countries. Powerful impulses are emerging from the resolutions of the CEMA meeting at the highest level. The results of the latest CEMA meeting in Havana testify to this.

It can be rightly observed that 1984 was a year of increased constructive activities by our Republic in the struggle for peace. In accordance with the coordinated policy of the socialist community of states, we have used every opportunity to work toward amelioration of the international situation. Averting the danger of a nuclear inferno, ending the arms race, preventing the militarization of space, and limiting and reducing armaments according to the principle of equality and mutual security are literally vital for the people. In this, we see things as they are and know that the solution to these problems will require stamina and great efforts.

Stubborn resistance to all concrete measures for disarmament and opposition to a return to detente is offered by all those who prefer arms confrontation and an arms race. This is especially true of the most aggressive U.S. circles.

In striving for world hegemony, in their risky as well as hopeless effort to change the military-strategic balance, they ceaselessly develop new weapons systems and force an arms race. It is enough that they, through the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles, have turned Western Europe, above all the FRG, into a nuclear launching pad, but also in other regions of the earth they are bent on fanning tension and conflicts. Further proof of this is furnished by the aggressive machinations of the United States against free Nicaragua, for whom we feel the deepest solidarity.

However, there are more and more voices, even in governments of NATO states, who demand that we abandon the route leading to the catastrophe of a nuclear war. In a nuclear war there can be neither victor nor vanquished, only the self-destruction of mankind. Therefore, today more than ever before there is no acceptable alternative to peaceful coexistence. On this point, there was far-reaching agreement during the numerous talks which I had with representatives of Western countries. We adhere to the idea that it is necessary to create a worldwide coalition of reason and realism against the insane nuclear arms race policy. We shall continue to make our contribution toward this and conduct poltical dialogue. We continue to support the notion that it is better to negotiate 10 times than to shoot once.

In the UN resolution of 13 December 1984, 150 states, with the abstension of the United States, spoke out against the militarization of space.

This strengthens us in our hope for a world without nuclear weapons. Nuclear mass destruction weapons must be frozen and finally scrapped. Following the example of the Soviet Union, all states which posses nuclear weapons ought to bindingly renounce the first use of these weapons. Setting up nuclear-free zones on our continent, in the Balkans, or on the Iberian Peninsula would mark significant progress toward the safeguarding of peace. What we want to achieve is a Europe totally free of nuclear weapons. The eventual aim is a ban on the production, stockpiling, and use of chemical weapons. The conclusion of a treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on the nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations will have great weight.

We are for disarmament in the East and West. We do not advocate a balance of terror, but advocate parity at a constantly lower level of armament. We advocate everything that will serve to decrease the possibility of a nuclear war. If Europe is experiencing its 40th year of peace, then further decades ought to follow. Peace should from now on become the normal way of life of the people. We are also guided by this idea in developing our relations with the FRG. Never again must war emanate from German soil. However, this danger has again become acute through the deployment of U.S. first strike weapons in the Federal Republic. There are not a few people who wish to question the European status quo which arose as the result of World War II and postwar development. They will always meet with a fitting rebuff. The European frontiers are inviolable. We count on the strength of the majority of citizens of the FRG who oppose turning the FRG into a launching pad for U.S. nuclear weapons.

We face 1985, which is about to start, with vigor and optimism. We are firmly convinced that we have what is necessary to tackle the by no means lesser challenges that lie ahead on the path toward the 11th SED Congress. The continuation of our proven course for the benefit of the people, the strengthening of socialism, and the safeguarding of peace -- these remain the guidelines for our activity. The party, government, and people of the GDR continue their advance in creativity, trustingly allied with one another, reliably armed for the struggles of our time.

POPIELUSZKO TRIAL CONTINUES IN TORUN COURT

Prosecutor Reads Indictment

LD281353 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] As previously announced, we now have a recorded report from the first day of the trial in the case of Father Jerzy Popieluszko's kidnapping and murder.

The proceedings were opened by the chairman of the bench, president of voivodship court in Torun, Artur Kujawa. After examining procedural matters, Prosecutor Leszek Pietraszewski read the act of indictment and the grounds for it.

[Begin Pietraszewski recording] The voivodship prosecutor's office in Torun charges:

Grzegorz Piotrowski, Leszek Pekala, Waldemar Marek Chmielewski:

1. In the early hours of 20 October 1984 in Gorsk in Torun Voivodship, acting jointly and in collusion, with intent to take his life, they deceitfully stopped on the highway Jerzy Popieluszko, who was traveling in a Volkswagen Golf car, and rendered him unconscious with blows from fists and a wooden club, gagged him, tied his hands and legs with a rope, placed him in the trunk of a Fiat-125P motor car and took him to Torun, then along the highway toward Wloclawek, and further. Along the way, in connection with Jerzy Popieluszko's attempts to free himself and escape, they again beat him with a wooden club and fists, gagged his mouth, tied his hands and legs with rope, and finally placed a loop of rope around his neck and tied a sack of stones to his legs and, having taken him to a dam on the Vistula Reservoir in the vicinity of Wloclawek, threw him in the water, causing his death in the aforesaid manner through suffocation, contrary to Article 148, Clause 1 and Article 165, Clause 2 of the Penal Code, relating to Article 10 Clause 2 of the Penal Code.

2. In the early hours of 20 October 1984 in Gorsk in Torun Voivodship, acting jointly and in collusion, they deceitfully stopped on the highway Waldemar Chrostowski driving a Volkswagen Golf car, immobilized his hands with handcuffs, gagged his mouth and, with intent to take his life, kidnapped him in a Fiat-125P motor car, but did not carry out the intended act because in Przysiek Waldemar Chrostowski jumped out of the car and fled. Their actions were contrary to Article 11, Clause 1 of the Penal Code relating to Article 148, Clause 1 of the Penal Code;

3. On 13 October 1984 on the Ostroda-Olsztynek highway in Olsztyn Voivodship, with intent to take the lives of Jerzy Popieluszko, Waldemar Chrostowski, and Seweryn Jaworski, they organized and conducted in accordance with their adopted division of tasks an attempt to cause a traffic accident involving a Volkswagen Golf car in which the aforementioned persons were traveling from Gdansk to Warsaw; but they did not carry out the intended act because the car's driver Waldemar Chrostowski directed the car toward Grzegorz Piotrowski, who was aiming to throw a stone, and the stone thrown therefore did not hit the car windshield. This was contrary to Article 11, Clause 1 of the Penal Code relating to Article 148, Clause 1 of the Penal Code;

Adam Pietruszka that:

In September and October 1984 in Warsaw, using his position as deputy director of a department at the Ministry of Internal Affairs [MSW] and having the official subordination of the MSW officers Grzegorz Piotrowski, Leszek Pekala, and Waldemar Chmielewski, he induced them to kidnap in a particularly cruel manner and to murder Jerzy Popieluszko, and also aided them in the execution of this act by sending the aforementioned in an official car on official business to Gdansk on 13 October 1984 and to Bydgoszcz on 19 October 1984, and by providing them, in connection with these trips, with a pass exempting the car from road checks by organs of the Citizens Militia and assuring them that their perpetration of the act would not be revealed. Further, after the act was committed by them, he embarked on activities to impede the discovery of the perpetrators, contrary to Article 18, Clause 1 and Clause 2 of the Penal Code relating to Article 148, Clause 1 and Article 165, Clause 2 of the Penal Code.

According to Article 17, Clause 1, Item 1, and Article 21, Clause 1 and Clause 3 of the Penal Proceedings Code, the examination of the case comes under the jurisdiction of the voivodship court in Torun. [end recording]

The course of events was then presented on the basis of the depositions made by Waldemar Chrostowski and other witnesses. The prosecutor continued.

[Begin Pietraszewski recording] Bearing in mind the nature and circumstances of the case, a special operation group was set up within the MSW to carry out official supervision and coordination of the operational investigative work being undertaken with regard to the case by various units and cells subordinate to the ministry. Department Director Zenon Platek was appointed head of this group. Among other things, on 20 October 1984 he sent Inspector Stanislaw Lulinski and Inspector Waclaw Glowack, who were his subordinates, to Torun. As their assignment required, they acquainted themselves with the findings of the investigation and the information coming in. While doing so their attention was drawn to a report sent in by the voivodship office of internal affairs in Bydgoszcz to the effect that on 19 October 1984 a light-colored private Fiat 125P was observed in the vicinity of the church in which Father Jerzy Popieluszko was. The car's registration number was WAB 6031, and three young men were observed along with the car. After a short while an identical car or the same car, was observed with the registration number KZC 0243, along with three young men. Since Stanislaw Lulinski knew the number WAB 6031 to be the number of the official car used in the department in which he was employed, he decided to pass this information on without delay to Zenon Platek.

In fulfillment of an official struction by Zenon Platek, on this occasion written statements were made, including one by Grzegorz Piotrowski, head of a department, who was his subordinate. He wrote in this statement that on 19 October 1984 he had indeed made willful use of the Fiat 125P, registration number WAB 6031, in which he had driven by himself to collect mushrooms in the vicinity of Torun. Learning along the way from two casual passengers that Father Jerzy Popieluszko was to be found in Bydgoszcz, he drove there. He added that he returned home to Warsaw in the evening and said that this circumstance could be corroborated by his wife and a neighbor. The neighbor, Hanna Bandurska, when interrogated as a witness, initially corroborated the circumstances connected with Grzegorz Piotrowski's return home, but on the following day corrected her testimony and stated that she had been persuaded to give false testimony by Grzegorz Piotrowski. In view of the justified suspicion that Grzegorz Piotrowski was one of the perpetrators of the crime, he was apprehended on 23 October 1984.

Inspectors Leszek Pekala and Waldemar Chmielewski, his subordinates, who confessed to taking part in the crime and gave extensive explanations, were also detained. It transpired from these explanations that on 19 October 1984, acting in concert with Grzegorz Piotrowski, they kidnapped Father Jerzy Popieluszko and Waldemar Chrostowski and then, following the flight of Waldemar Chrostowski, murdered Jerzy Popieluszko, whose (?remains) they threw into the Vistula Reservoir near Wloclawek.

After the site was identified by Waldemar Chmielewski and Leszek Pekala, and after a search lasting several days using frogmen and specialist equipment, on 30 October 1984 the corpse of Father Jerzy Popieluszko was removed from the Vistula Reservoir near Wloclawek.

On 31 October 1984, at the forensic medicine establishment of the Medical Academy in Bialystok, the appointed experts, Professor Doctor Maria Byrdy and Tadeusz Guzik, carried out the postmortem examination and autopsy on Father Jerzy Popieluszko. Their report ascertained injuries to the body in the form of numerous, extensive, and deep suffusions of blood in the subcutaneous tissue and muscles, especially about the head, the back of the head, the neck, the nape of the neck, and both shoulders, as well as excessive displacement of the [word indistinct] part of the nose, which showed signs of action from a hard and dull object, such as a wooden stake wrapped in a rag or fist. These injuries were inflicted many times, including on the same spot, with great force. The injuries caused loss of consciousness or a so-called blackout on several occasions. However death resulted as a consequence of suffocation stemming from a gag being wrapped several times around the mouth; from the pressure of the loop of rope placed around the neck and tied to the feet from behind, which left a clear streak on the right-hand side of the neck; from choking on the blood flowing from the nose to the oral cavity; and from the split frenulum of the upper lip and the chafed mucosa of the vestibules of the oral cavity resulting from the mouth being gagged.

In light of the opinion of experts, Jerzy Popieluszko was no longer alive at the moment he was thrown into the water. [end recording]

The prosecutor set out the preparations for the first assassination attempt on Father Popieluszko on 13 October. This attempt failed and so a decision was made to make another attempt on 19 October. The indictment then went on to describe the course of events on that day: the trailing of Father Popieluszko's car, the stopping of this car and the actions which led to the death of Father Popieluszko, as well as the attempt to cover up the traces of the acts that had been committed.

[Second unidentified reporter] The prosecutor continued by saying that the indicated circumstances revealed during the detailed examination made it necessary to give a comprehensive explanation of the motives with which the perpetrators were guided.

[Begin Pietraszewski recording] Leszek Pekala and Waldemar Chmielewski, who made statements on this subject, in essense concurred when they said that they acted under the influence of their immediate superior, Grzegorz Piotrowski, who, after all, inspired this crime and committed it together with them while at the same time playing the leading part in it. When they explained the reasons for why they decided to take part in the crimes, they referred to their conviction, which Grzegorz Piotrowski (?gave them), that they were acting within the framework of an important task which came from the very top.

These actions, even though outside the law and drastically in contradiction to the forms and methods of operation used by the MSW, were in their estimation to be shrouded in special secrecy which would exclude the possibility of their being exposed.

They personally connected the hope of (?furthering) their careers with the implementation of this act which had been plotted in a particular fashion. They claim that they were not aware of the provocative nature of this undertaking or of the effects that this crime might produce for the internal and international policies of the state. In any case, they did not stop to think about any such effects because they considered that if they were acting on the instructions of their superiors then they were excused from having such reflections.

Piotrowski was of the opinion that the violent actions taken by him in conjunction with Pekala and Chmielewski were meant to bring about a change in the behavior of other clerics who were carrying out activity similar to that of Popieluszko, to overcome the passivity and indifference of the Episcopate against the background of talks with the government, and to prompt actions which would prevent activity of this kind. It was for this reason that he considered that he had not opened up a political provocation aimed against the political line of the government and that he was acting in the interests of the state. Piotrowski's mental preparedness, shaped from the above-mentioned motives, to carry out violent actions against Popieluszko was exploited by Adam Pietruszka, a deputy director of a department at the MSW. [end recording]

The prosecutor then set out the part played in this matter by the defendant Adam Pietruszka who in official talks [as heard] stressed the need to undertake such activities against Father Popieluszko which would eliminate his destructive activities. In this connection the defendant Adam Pietruszka gave far reaching assistance to the other defendants.

Here is the final part of the indictment:

[Begin Pietraszewski recording] On the other hand, with regard to Grzegorz Piotrowski, the evidence points to the fact that he also abused his powers (?when taking) some decisions at the passports office of the MSW.

Likewise, Grzegorz Piotrowski's plain dishonesty is testified to by the conclusions reached by the investigation of the Warsaw Voivodship Prosecutor's Office, which is still in progress. The number of the investigation is II D 179/84. The investigation has established that in autumn 1981, aided by MSW functionaries known to him -- Antoni Kosciuk and Andrzej Slupski -- Grzegorz Piotrowski received material gain, specifically repairs carried out free on his Audi car, by Grzegorz Szczucki, owner of a private car repair workshop in Gdansk, in exchange for making sure that Szczucki would be issued a passport making it possible for him to go to the FRG.

In all, therefore, the investigation has yielded adequate evidence which establishes the guilt of the accused named in the act of indictment and whose actions led directly to the crime described above. The fact that the act of indictment relating to this case, which has by now been made clear from all angles, has been forwarded to the court, does not, however, mean that actions to establish and explain the mechanisms and aims of the political provocation which the crimes that have been committed serve, will not continue. The possible criminal liability of persons other than those named in the present act of indictment, persons who may be named during this continuing investigation, will not, however, influence the conclusions regarding the guilt of Adam Pietruszka, Grzegorz Piotrowski, Leszek Pekala, and Waldemar Chmielewski.

Grzegorz Piotrowski and Waldemar Chmielewski, interrogated while being regarded as suspects, admitted their guilt with regard to the murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko and made depositions in accordance with the conclusions of the investigation described above.

However, they pleaded not guilty with regard to the charge of attempting to murder Waldemar Chrostowski on 19 October and attempting to murder Jerzy Popieluszko, Waldemar Chrostowski, and Seweryn Jaworski on 13 October 1984; and they stated that in both these cases they had not acted with the aim of killing (?innocent) people, but merely with the aim of depriving them of their freedom, accompanied by particular torment. Moreover Grzegorz Piotrowski, on his own admission to the intent of causing a car crash, from the intent of causing a car crash he acted deliberately, throwing the stone in such a way as to miss the car. [as heard] [end recording]

Pekala Resumes Testimony

LD291027 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] [Announcer] Now, as announced, we present a report from the trial in the case of the murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko.

The accused Leszek Pekala continued to give evidence to the court today. First he spoke about the stay in Bydgoszcz. He then described the stopping of Father Popieluszko's car on the road from Bydgoszcz to Torun.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified court official] The accused was at the wheel, weren't you?

[Pekala] Yes.

[Official] And Piotrowski and Chmielewski?

[Pekala] They got out of the car.

[Official] And what did the accused see?

[Pekala] I remember that they approached from the driver's side. There was a moment's conversation.

[Official] I know that both of them approached the Golf from the driver's side. Some sort of conversation (?took place). Did the accused hear what was said in that conversation?

[Pekala] No. At some point Piotrowski, together with the driver, came up to our car and Piotrowski asked him to get in.

[Official] Did the driver of the Volkswagen Golf car get into your car without putting up any opposition?

[Pekala] Yes, he did.

[Official] Did Piotrowski say anything to that driver about why he had brought him there?

[Pekala] I don't know if he said anything earlier, but [words indistinct] he made a statement to the effect that there would be a check or a sobriety test; and giving me the handcuffs, he said: please...or he just said: Put the handcuffs on him. At that moment, Piotrowski probably (?used these words), speaking to Chrostowski: Waldus [diminutive of Waldemar], open your mouth -- or he said something else -- and then he (?stuffed) a piece of rag in his mouth.

[Official] Did Chrostowski have a rattle in his throat after the gag was put in place?

[Pekala] At the beginning, no; only a moment later.

[Official] What did the accused do then?

[Pekala] I turned on the radio so that I wouldn't hear it, after Piotrowski (?had gone).

[Official] What else did the accused get from Piotrowski in the car?

[Pekala] (?When) he got out I had a pistol. He said, in an especially loud voice, probably so Chrostowski would hear: Here you are; here's a pistol. Be careful, it's uncocked. Watch out, in case he tries to escape.

[Official] Did Piotrowski take anything with him when he got out of the car; did he take a baton with him?

[Pekala] I can't answer that question.

[Official] And Chmielewski, when he was getting out, did he take a baton with him?

[Pekala] I didn't see. Both Chmielewski and Piotrowski were on the priest's side.

[Official] Didn't the accused observe? Piotrowski got out and what did he do?

[Pekala] No. I was observing Chrostowski instead and the next thing I noticed, out of the corner of my eye so to speak, was when Piotrowski took the priest (?past) our car. The priest was saying something loudly. (?He seemed to be resisting.) Chmielewski also passed by the car. I got the impression that the three of them had gone into the woods.

[Official] Did you hear any blows?

[Pekala] I heard one (?sound) for certain. At one time I heard a fairly heavy load being put into the trunk, and I understood that it was probably the stunned priest.

[Official] What speed did the accused reach?

[Pekala] About 80 kilometers per hour. At one moment I heard [words indistinct]; in any case, I noticed that Chrostowski (?hit) the door and jumped out of the car.

[Official] And what were the instructions after Chrostowski's escape?

[Pekala] The instructions were: Go on, go on. I was directed to the right and to the left and in that way we arrived at the Vistula, to a sort of piece of open ground. I thought that the priest was going to be tied up better so that he wouldn't shout or bang. That was the idea. I know that I was given an instruction to open the trunk lid.

[Official] Who gave the instruction?

[Pekala] I think it was Piotrowski. Then I noticed the priest Father Popieluszko, running away. Piotrowski shouted: Get him.

[Official] Who was the first to reach Father Popieluszko?

[Pekala] Piotrowski. I cannot see it clearly but I think that Piotrowski hit him (?and) that the priest fell down.

[Official] What did he hit him with?

[Pekala] I think it was a club.

[Official] Did he already have a club in his hand?

[Pekala] Throughout the entire event I saw a club in Piotrowski's hands, so it's difficult for me to say.

[Official] Was Father Popieluszko behaving calmly; was he quiet or did he call out, did he shout?

[Pekala] He was calling for help. It seemed to me at the time that he was shouting: People, help. Spare my life.

[Official] Under the bridge, did you also put sticking plaster on his mouth, face, or any other part of his body?

[Pekala] No.

[Official] Please tell us if at the time you placed Father Popieluszko in the trunk he was conscious or unconscious.

[Pekala] Unconscious.

[Official] What did you do next?

[Pekala] As we were leaving Piotrowski gave an instruction to turn left from the parking place (?although) that was the way to Wloclawek. The priest began to move inside the trunk.

[Official] Who was to watch the trunk on the whole?

[Pekala] Chmielewski.

[Official] That was an instruction he had received from Piotrowski, was it?

[Pekala] Yes. Both I and Waldek [Chmielewski] had received instructions to keep watching the woods, but earlier we noticed a gas station....

[Official] Precisely.

[Pekala] I can't remember who got the idea, who realized that we should buy oil.

[Official] Piotrowski went off to get oil. What did you do during that time? Did you and Chmielewski sit on the trunk lid to press it down?

[Pekala] Yes, for a moment.

[Official] So who gave instructions at the station and what were they?

[Pekala] It could have been...

[Official interrupts] You left the station and how far did you get?

[Pekala] Five hundred meters, I think.

[Official] And then did you turn off the road to the right or to the left into the woods?

[Pekala] To the right, it was not woods, it was...

[Official interrupts] Well, a thicket, bushes of some sort.

[Pekala] Yes, yes.

[Official] When you were driving from the station to the bushes, was Father Popieluszko moving inside the trunk?

[Pekala] Yes, because [word indistinct] from the inside...

[Official] Was he trying to pry the trunk lid open?

[Pekala] Yes. They were pressing it down. They were running at the back of the car. I was instructed to drive very slowly and they were running at the back of the car and holding down the lid.

[Official] What happened in the thicket?

[Pekala] I was instructed to stop the car. Piotrowski was threatening that...anyway, the priest was beaten; still inside the trunk, I think. I think that the priest was beaten by Piotrowski with a club.

[Official] Did you put him down; did you take the priest out of the trunk?

[Pekala] Yes.

[Official] Was he showing any signs of life at that time? Was he conscious or unconscious?

[Pekala] He was moving and I think Piotrowski hit him again. I don't know. He was moving, perhaps, but it was all kind of sluggish. (?That was when) the bindings on his hands and his legs, as well as the gag in his mouth were tightened.

[Official] Who was doing the gagging? Who put the gag on and who adjusted it?

[Pekala] I put the ones on his hands and with somebody's assistance around his head. I know that during this whole event Piotrowski yelled at least once that if he did not stay quiet, he would kill him.

[Official] With what words did he say that?

[Pekala] I will strangle him with my own hands, or something like that. Afterwards we drove off and Piotrowski instructed us to look for a wooded area. We were wondering whether to free the priest there. The first time it was mentioned...

[Official] How did Piotrowski react to that?

[Pekala] There was no firm answer to that, I'm certain.

[Official] Did you go far from that place?

[Pekala] A few minutes.

[Official] After a few minutes you turned into the woods, right?

[Pekala] Yes.

[Official] And what distance did you drive into those woods?

[Pekala] Some 300 meters.

[Official] Before that turn into the woods, did Father Popieluszko show any signs of life?

[Pekala] Maybe, but there was nothing, no violent signs...no blows like before.

[Official] But there were some?

[Pekala] I did not hear; Waldek said that he might have moved.

[Official] What happened later?

[Pekala] The priest was taken out of the trunk. We got out.

[Official] What did Piotrowski do?

[Pekala] He said...we were pondering what to do. Whether to untie him, adjust the gag, or simply make the priest unable to lift the trunk lid -- at least I thought so -- and then the order was given to tie stones to his legs. Yes, he used the phrase: stones to the legs. I understood that Piotrowski's intention was to go in that direction, that he was talking about water.

[Official] When did he speak?

[Pekala] Earlier I had understood that the priest might in fact die.

[Official] Did the defendant realize that at that moment an important decision was made?

[Pekala] Yes, I was afraid of that and was afraid of realizing that. I hoped until the last moment that it could somehow end diffenently.

[Official] But was the defendant then aware that an instruction had in fact been given to kill a man?

[Pekala] Yes.

[Official] Why did the defendant execute such an instruction?

[Pekala] I knew that for the time being I had to do what was...

[Official] I knew that for the time being I had to do what my superior Piotrowski demanded of me, right?

[Pekala] Yes.

[Official] When you were tying those stones to his legs, did Father Popieluszko show any signs of life?

[Pekala] Definitely not.

[Official] You tied the stones, the sack full of stones, and what next; who was doing what with you?

[Pekala] Yes, I put a loop around his neck, and then the knots around the legs were tightened and together with that loop, from his hands, around the neck, from behind and back again, and with the sack and (?to his hands).

[Official] Did that loop work in such a way that if the priest tried to stretch his legs he would strangle; it would tighten around his neck?

[Pekala] It would strangle...yes.

[Official] Why was it constructed that way?

[Pekala] So that the priest would not try to push open the trunk lid.

[Official] What happened to the gag? Was his mouth fully covered with the sticking plaster?

[Pekala] The mouth was covered.

[Official] Was any decision, a final decision, made then about what to do next? Because the defendant said earlier: Maybe we will leave it till summer, maybe we will do something else. But if one could put it this way, this was a final chance; you could have done it, but you did not....

[Pekala] It seems to me that the final decision was made after setting off after that talk. We turned right again, still in the direction of...

[Official] You continued to drive towards Uloclawek, right?

[Pekala] Yes. I do not know who was first, but we both, Waldek and I, tried to convince Piotrowski that this was nonsense, that it was not possible for the priest to die, because I even asked, I said to Waldek: You know him better -- and he supported me -- the priest is battered and certainly scared; if he survives, even despite the fact that Chrostowski is free, and could recognize me, or the fingerprints, the priest will surely stop acting in this manner.

[Official] And what then? Did you suggest that he should be released?

[Pekala] That we should turn off again, perhaps into woods and, well, set him free.

[Official] Was that when you said that you were also afraid of being recognized by Chrostwski?

[Pekala] That was one of the arguments. I think it was then that Waldek used an expression about being thrown to the lions, that in that kind of situation Leszek would be thrown to the lions. Even if the perpetrators were unknown, I could be recognized by accident.

[Official] What was the effect of these, let us say, suggestions of yours, these proposals you were putting forward?

[Pekala] I cannot say precisely, but I think that there was a moment when Piotrowski said: Well, let's think it over. I don't know if it was then, but it was certainly then that he used the expression that water was the only thing, that the priest had to disappear.

[Official] Did you have any certainty at the time about whether he was alive or dead, or was the decision not dependent on whether he was alive or dead?

[Pekala] Probably not dependent.

[Official] How did you react to that?

[Pekala] I felt powerless, as if hemmed in. I stopped thinking logically. I could not even understand how it could have reached that stage. But I knew that I had to obey.

[Official] You did not have to.

[Pekala] Now I know that I did not.

[Official] You stopped at the dam, didn't you?

[Pekala] Yes.

[Official] Who selected the place where Father Popieluszko, whether dead or alive, was to be sunk or drowned?

[Pekala] (?Yes.) We stopped in two places. Piotrowski gave the instructions to stop. At the first spot I also got out and I saw that there were sort of concrete protrusions there, some kind of constructions, so I was instructed to turn back.

[Official] Did you check whether he was alive or dead?

[Pekala] I don't know because I was the third to approach him, but I got the impression that the priest was rather dead.

[Official] Anyway, all three of you took the body out of the trunk, didn't you?

[Pekala] Yes.

[Official] And you threw it over the railing in the direction of the river flow, right?

[Pekala] Yes. [end recording]

[Announcer] Next the court examination enquired into the way the kidnappers managed to avoid roadblocks set up as a result of information about Father Jerzy Popieluszko's kidnapping supplied by Waldemar Chrostwski.

[Begin recording] [Official] When did you first come across road checkpoints?

[Pekala] On the same day.

[Official] Yes, of course.

[Pekala] There were two checks, one after another and not far apart, just before the dam.

[Official] Did you make use of the W pass in both instances?

[Pekala] Yes.

[Official] And no checks of any kind took place, right?

[Pekala] Right.

[Official] Father Popieluszko was still in the trunk. If a thorough check had been made at that time, the fact would have come to light, wouldn't it?

[Pekala] Certainly.

[Official] Was the pass therefore of great significance to you?

[Pekala] Certainly.

[Official] Would you not have been able to act freely without the pass?

[Pekala] We certainly wouldn't have dared.

[Official] Please carry on about your journey to Warsaw. What else happened?

[Pekala] I was not able to think clearly, as all of it made no sense right from the start. Anyway, I know that Piotrowski kept reassuring us, he said...I did not know anymore...

[Official interrupts] And then Piotrowski said what?

[Pekala] I also latched onto it. I know that it was senseless and cannot be explained rationally, but, well, he said that if the body wasn't found everything would be all right. He kept reassuring [as heard] us that we should never reveal the location of the body, even if we had to talk on the subject at some time. I cannot explain it rationally, but I simply did not know what to do, and those words that as long as the body was not found...well it was horrible, but I don't know, they were some kind... well, I knew that I had to keep obeying Piotrowski; hence the way I subsequently acted. Piotrowski said that he would take everything upon himself, the fingerprints...and at the same time [words indistinct] he used the expression that forensic science is ours, that it is ours, and that we shouldn't worry. [end recording]

[announcer] Next the defendant Leszek Pekala talked about attempts to cover up traces of the crime and about actions intended to mislead bodies investigating the case.

In further proceedings, Leszek Pekala kept repeating his statement that all the steps he had taken together with his collaborators met with the approval of his superiors. Leszek Pekala had been persuaded that this was the case by Grzegorz Piotrowski who, when issuing various instructions during the course of actions, referred on many occasions to the consent given to this undertaking by another defendant, Adam Pietruszka. It can be seen from the investigation, it was stated during the trial, that Adam Pietruszka took measures to cover up the crime. For instance, the defendants were told by him not to talk about what had happened on official premises because listening devices might have been installed there. Thus, the version of the events given by the defendant that their actions met with approval from above ceases to be credible.

Next the judge rapporteur read out various excerpts from explanations made by Leszek Pekala during the investigation, contrasting them with the explanations he supplied during the trial.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified judge rapporteur] Yes, 56. This statement begins with the words: However, I was not too worried by these things because I was convinced, and Piotrowski reinforced this conviction, that anything that happens within the ministry can be settled. This is why I was convinced all along that all actions taken regarding Father Popieluszko had been planned by persons unknown to me who would want to cover up the whole operation in the future. This reasoning made it possible for me to take some risks, not having to worry about the traces that remained.

What do you have to say about this part of the explanations given?

[Pekala] I think I simply misunderstood Piotrowski's words or gestures; that would not be possible.

[Judge] Well, you are making generalizations of this sort here...

[Pekala] Yes.

[Judge] ...that all this will remain within the ministry, this, that, and the other. You can now see for yourself that this is not the case. The proof of this is very unpleasant for you now. [end recording]

[Announcer] This was a report from today's court session regarding the case of Father Jerzy Popieluszko's murder. The trial will resume on 2 January.

AFP: 25,000 ATTEND SERVICE AT SAINT STANISLAW

NC302155 Paris AFP in English 2122 GMT 30 Dec 84

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 30 (AFP) -- A Polish priest today called for the "rapid beatification" of murdered pro-Solidarity priest Jerzy Popieulszko at an open air mass here attended by 25,000 people.

Father Andrezej Przekazinski, a friend of Father Popieluszko, celebrated the mass in freezing conditions at the slain priest's former parish of Saint-Stanislaw in Warsaw.

The trial opened at Torun in northern Poland on Thursday of four secret policemen accused of the kidnap and murder of Father Popieluszko.

Father Przekazinski, who was celebrating the traditional pro-Solidarity "mass for the homeland" initiated after the declaration of martial law in December 1981, described the murder of his colleague as "the incarnation of evil and darkness."

BRIEFS

COAL PLAN EXCEEDED -- Of the 68 hard coal mines, 58 have already fulfilled this year's extraction tasks. Miners have been working well, including on all Saturdays. The average extraction per 24 hours has, more or less consistently, been reaching the high level of 634,000 tons. Miners have extracted more than 190 million tons of coal in all since the start of the year. This is 4 million tons more than planned. Exports have exceeded 42 million tons. [Excerpts] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 28 Dec 84 LD]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DIPLOMATS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU291635 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, today received the chiefs of diplomatic missions and representatives of certain organizations accredited in our country who conveyed congratulations on the 37th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic and in connection with the new year.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Ion Dinca, Manea Manescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Stefan Andrei, Petru Enache, Nicolae Giosan, Ion Stoian, and Aurel Duma, minister and secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The doplomats extended warm congratulations to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the heads of states and governments and the leaders of the organizations they represent, as well as wishes for good health and happiness and for further successes in the extensive and fruitful activity he is carrying out as head of the Romanian state for the benefit and prosperity of the Romanian people, for friendship, understanding, and cooperation among all nations, and for security and peace in the world.

The dean ad-interim of the diplomatic corps, Mario Belissario, ambassador of the Republic of Philippines, then took the floor.

Expressing thanks for the congratulations and wishes extended to him, Comrade Nicoldae Ceausescu took the floor. The speech made by the head of the Romanian state was followed with particular interest and great attention and was punctuated with loud applause. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then raised a glass of champagne to the good health of the diplomats present at the meeting and wished them great happiness, good health, and success in their activity. He also extended the traditional wish: Many happy returns.

Speaks at Reception

AU292020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 29 Dec 84

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Address to the Heads of Diplomatic Corps" -- AGERPRES headline; address given in Bucharest on 29 December]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/12/1984 -- I should like to most warmly thank you for the wishes you addressed us on the new year, for your wishes and appreciative words for the Romanian people on this occasion. In my turn, I should like to address you and, through you, your heads of state and governments and your peoples, best thoughts on the new year as well as wishes of success in your countries' socioeconomic development, wishes of peace which is dear to all the peoples of the world.

This year, which ends in two days, was indeed full of important events and outstanding results for the Romanian people in its socioeconomic development. You took part in these events on the 40th anniversary of the revolution of social and national liberation, and you could get directly acquainted with the great achievements of the Romanian people that is independent, free and master of its destinies. You could see one of our people's achievements -- the Danube-Black Sea Canal, and attended, as invited guests, some of the proceedings of our party's thirteenth congress. Therefore you know what the Romanian people intends for the Eighth Five-Year Plan and afterwards, until the year 2000.

I should like only to mention that everything we have achieved so far is the fruit of the united work of the Romanian people that has done its best, while surmounting several difficulties, to have its socioeconomic development and welfare ensured and its independence and sovereignty consolidated. What we intend for the future aims at raising the Romanian socialist society on to a higher development stage, at providing ever higher material and spiritual standards for our people. We believe, and I also want you to know it, that we have everything we need to fulfill these aims. We still need only one thing: international peace and collaboration. We hope that, through the fight of all peoples, we shall have peace and thus develop a fine international collaboration so that both our people and the peoples of our countries just as the peoples throughout the world may make their wishes of socioeconomic development, independence, welfare and happiness come true. We begin 1985 with the firm determination to fulfill all plan provisions for next year.

As for the international situation, at our last year's meeting in this hall too, we were compelled to note that at the end of 1983 it had grown tenser. Unfortunately, developments have corroborated this fact and, indeed, 1984 has been characterized by mounting tension, escalating arms race, nuclear one in particular, owing to the maintenance and even accentuation of military conflicts.

It is true that the year that is drawing to an end now has seen also an intensification of the people's struggle against arming, for disarmament and peace. The peoples' struggle for independence, for a democratic resolution, in each nation's interest, of the great international issues has also expanded. One may say that it is only by the end of the year that there dawned some signs of a certain slackening of the international tension, that the first rays have dawned of a sun that still has a long way to go before the light of peace really shines.

The Soviet-American foreign ministers' Gromyko-Shultz meeting is scheduled for the beginning of 1985. We do hope, and we know that you, too, and your peoples expect this meeting to mark the beginning of a stage in the resumption of the policy of detente, of negotiations for disarmament and peace. Obviously, nobody expects this meeting to work wonders. Nobody believes that a mere two-day meeting would resolve the complex problems or would allow of an understanding to be reached by the two great powers on the intricate issues of the international life. In this respect, it will still take time and consistent efforts from all peoples. Yet, I repeat it, we expect this meeting to put an end to the heretofore situation, to pave the way for genuine negotiations between the two great powers. Moreover, we wish that 1985 may pave the way for a negotiated solution to all the major problems of the international life.

In the first place, we are concerned over the problem of the arms race, over the nuclear threat, which might annihilate all peoples, civilisation itself and the very existence of life on our planet. Therefore, we believe that we should further spare no effort and work so as to have 1985 at least stop this dangerous course and pave the way for a rational policy.

We, peoples of Europe, are particularly concerned for the continuation of the siting of U.S. missiles in the European Continent and of the application of the nuclear countermeasures by the Soviet Union. For us, Europeans, this means neither abstract theories nor remote eventualities -- it means that the atomic weapon is here in Europe now, with possibilities for either Europe being wiped out from our planet or for it to disappear first, through the activation of these weapons, because there is no space left for doubt, as I have already mentioned. It would have extremely serious effects also on the other peoples of the other continents. That is why, for us, Europeans, 1985's problem is to do our best to determine a halt in the emplacement of the U.S. missiles and in the application of the Soviet countermeasures, to help organize negotiations aimed at the withdrawal of missiles from the European Continent and, eventually, of all nuclear weapons.

I should like to express our deep satisfaction and high appreciation for the huge peace movements in Europe and on the other continents. I focus on Europe, as it is here, this year, too, that peoples have stood up still more vigorously aware that their existence and life were at stake. As such, I believe that, by strengthening the peoples' struggle for peace, we can help fulfill this goal. We are concerned however, over the fact that statements are being made in some capitals, to the effect that not only should one not expect wonders from the Gromyko-Shultz meeting, but that one should neither expect that a passage could be made to stopping either the production or the location of the new nuclear weapons. Let me speak frankly and tell you that, as far as we are concerned, we believe that such an approach does not agree with Europe's interests, as it doesn't agree either with the interests of peoples that have nuclear weapons, or with the whole world's interests. We do not expect negotiations which would be a front for the continuation of nuclear arming. We do expect negotiations which should put an end to nuclear arming and lead to the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons.

Generally, we state for total disarmament, for the reduction of conventional weapons included, for a balance of forces to be struck between the two military blocs, between the two sides, at a minimum armament level. We take it that peoples, and I shall refer again to the peoples of Europe and the countries of the two military blocs have a special responsibility, that they must work, meet, do everything to help put an end to the dangerous course of events, to achieve the understandings required for disarmament and peace.

Obviously, there are many differences of views on international problems. We live in countries with different social systems, with different philosophical outlooks and religious beliefs. Nevertheless, this should be no obstacle in the path of our states' and people's cooperation, of cooperation among all the countries of the world, aimed at each people's development, at ensuring independence, disarmament and peace. We shall do our best in the future, too, to ensure the strict observance, in interstate relations, of the principles of fully equal rights, non-interference in domestic affairs, respect for national independence and sovereignty, mutual advantage. We firmly state for renunciation of the use and threat of force. It should be understood that under the current international circumstances each people's right to have the social system it wishes and suits it best ought to be strictly observed. Nobody can claim that his way of thinking or organizing in one state or another should be necessarily acquired or applied by other peoples. Such claims should be completely given up and, I repeat, each people's independence should be observed. This is in fact a vital, objective demand for a policy of peace, for broad international cooperation.

We are firmly for the settlement of litigious issues only by way of negotiations, for the cessation of underway conflicts and their political, peaceful resolution. In this context I should like to mention the need to do everything possible so as 1985 [as received] pave the way for a political, realistic solution to the Middle East questions on the basis of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, to the setting up of an independent state of its own included.

We attach great significance to economic matters. It is known that in 1984, too, the economic situation as a whole kept being serious and it continued deteriorating for developing countries. Hence, we hold the view that we must do so as 1985 should lead to a solution to one of the serious problems of underdevelopment, in finding ways for the resolution of the developing countries' external debt problem, for the removal of custom duty barriers and the establishment of new-type relations underlain by equity and mutual advantage, for the building of a new international economic order. Just as the peace problem, the problem of a new international economic order is vital for all peoples, for the ensurance of progress and cooperation among all nations.

In his address, President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated his country's well-known stance on other current international issues emphasizing that "Romania is fully resolved to do its best so as to help, alongside all the other peoples, solve the serious problems facing mankind nowadays".. He stated: "Though the situation is serious enough, we look optimistically into the future, and we optimistically see the possibility of halting the arms race and passing on to disarmament, of resuming the policy of international detente and collaboration. We express our people's wish to make real progress along this line next year". The president also pointed to Romania's determination to step up international collaboration with all the states, whatever their social system.

In concluding, President Nicolae Ceausescu requested the diplomatic heads of mission and representatives of organizations accredited to Romania to convey their peoples, their heads of state and governments, beside the best wishes on the new year, the Romanian people's appeal to jointly work for disarmament and peace, for building of a new world economic order, for a better and more just world in which each people may live in freedom and independence.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES NEW YEAR WELL-WISHERS

AU301559 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1441 GMT 30 Dec 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/12/1984 -- Young people, Young Pioneers and homeland's Falcons from all over Romania gathered on December 30, in the morning, in front of the headquarters of the party's Central Committee, to address to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, Elena Ceausescu and to the other members of the Romanian party and state leadership, wishes of long life, good health and power to work on New Year's Eve and the Plough Celebration for the benefit of the whole people, for the attainment of their aspirations after progress, prosperity and peace.

"The Plough Celebration" is an ancient custom, a very beautiful celebration bespeaking the Romanian people's vitality and their love for work and life.

Thousands of Bucharesters attended the Plough Celebration to relive the magic of carols and songs, to express their satisfaction at sharing the great socialist accomplishments. In this festive atmosphere of enthusiasm and joy, the traditional plough song was sung in the Square of the Republic.

Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, the other members of the party and state leadership responded with love and paternal affection to the well-wishers.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, addressed the audience as well as the entire young generation, the whole people. His address was punctuated with cheers and applause.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were photographed with the well-wishers.

The children and the young well-wishers are invited, in keeping with tradition, to the headquarters of the party's Central Committee where they were given New Year's Eve presents.

ASSEMBLY FEDERAL CHAMBER MEETS 27-28 DECEMBER

LD272111 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0934 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly today adopted the law on amortization of basic assets, the law on revalorization of basic joint consumption funds, and a number of other laws. In its session tomorrow the chamber is expected to adopt the federal budget for 1985 and debate the pollution of the Sava River.

At the beginning of the session Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary for finance, briefed Federal Chamber delegates on our country's negotiations with the IMF and foreign creditors.

The Federal Chamber continued its session by adopting the rebalancing of the 1984 federal budget. After rebalancing, this year's federal budget goes up by 4.2 billion dinars and now amounts to 390 billion dinars. The additional funds obtained by rebalancing will be used for allocations to the underdeveloped areas (2.7 billion) and for the needs of the federal administration (1.5 billion).

Federal Chamber delegates then voted in favor of accepting the social contract on the basic elements of the SFRY's uniform employment policy. The contract, one of the signatories of which is the Federal Chamber, aims to halt any further rise in unemployment by 1985, start the gradual reduction of the number of unemployed and, finally, achieve full economically-justified employment throughout SFRY territory by 1995.

The purpose of the law on revalorization, also adopted today, is to ensure that prices shown in bookkeeping and market prices are coordinated for building projects, equipment, draft and breeding cattle, permanent gardens and parks, tree plantations, and when no different ruling is laid down by the republican or provincial laws, for forests.

The chamber then adopted the law on the amendments and supplements to the law ensuring payments between beneficiaries of social resources.

The law temporarily banning the disposal of social resources for the building of new thermal power plants, heating plants, combined power and heating plants and liquid fuel boiler systems in 1985 was also adopted. This is a regulation which has been extended every year since 1979 due to the energy situation as a whole and the need to save energy.

The Federal Chamber also adopted the law on the ratification of the UN convention on agreements on international commodity sale.

The chamber also adopted the proposal submitted by the SFRY Presidency that Vlajko Begovic, Dr Oskar Danon and Veljko Milatovic be elected members of the Council of the Federation.

Pollution of the Sava River with oil and oil derivatives is diminishing. No oil slicks have been observed on the river in the past few days and thus the necessary conditions have been created for the Belgrade water supply system to provide a normal supply of drinking water and also to supply the Sava River. This is the first positive result of coordinated and intensified measures and activities taken in recent days to prevent further pollution of the Sava River, Dr Milorad Stanojevic, president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, said in opening the debate on the pollution of the Sava River.

Briefing the delegates on the activities of the Federal Executive Council and federal organs so far, Stanojevic stressed that the recently formed interdepartmental working group will soon prepare a coordinated operative program of measures. The program will define the tasks of every organ in particular and of all of them together in order to prevent further pollution of our largest national river with oil and derivatives.

Stanojevic pointed out the need to reexamine all the regulations on the protection of water from pollution, as well as the need for more efficient implementation of federal laws and other regulations which would ensure common interests more fully. In this context, Milorad Stanojevic said, supplements and amendments to the federal laws will also be proposed.

In the debate on the Sava River pollution, most attention was paid to the causes of pollution. The biggest cause is oil refineries that do not have built-in purifiers. Oil transport terminals, tankers and waste water collectors in populated areas in the Sava River have not yet been established in concrete terms. In the chamber's assessment, they must be under constant control. However, oil is only one of the dangerous substances which pollutes water. Far more dangerous materials, often carcinogenic, which pollute Sava and the waters of other rivers and of the coast should not be overlooked either.

The chamber adopted the following conclusions:

The SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber accepts the report submitted by the Federal Executive Council on the state of pollution of the Sava River by oil and its derivatives in November and December 1984 and on the actions taken by federal organs and organizations to detect the causes of pollution, and assesses positively the measures taken by the Federal Executive Council, relevant federal administrative organs and federal organizations, and fully backs the assessments, attitudes, and measures of the Federal Executive Council contained in this report, with the proviso that the Federal Executive Council should determine the deadlines by which individual measures should be carried out.

To protect the health of citizens living in the Sava River basin and ensure the use of the waters of this river for economic purposes, the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber, proceeding from the conclusions of the chamber adopted when the analysis on the implementation of the legislative provisions and the proposed measures to prevent further water pollution together with the assessments and attitudes of the Federal Executive Council of 12 December 1984 on the causes of pollution by oil, its derivatives, and other dangerous substances, and the assessment of the state of pollution of Sava River were examined, believes it to be necessary:

for the Federal Executive Council to propose by the end of the first quarter of 1985 at the latest, a new comprehensive law on the foundations of the water regime of interest to two or more republics and/or autonomous provinces and on international waters, by taking into consideration the proposals contained in the reports of the original working body and of the discussions at the chamber;

for the relevant federal organs of administration to compile by the end of the first quarter of 1985, a survey of powers and to speed up and propose or adopt regulations to implement federal legislation for which they are responsible in this sphere (the transport of dangerous substances, protection from ionizing radiation, and of marine and inland waters shipping, etc);

for the Federal Executive Council to ensure, on the basis of an estimate, necessary resources (resources from the reserves or by rebalancing the 1985 federal budget) which should be used for the regular implementation of the federal administrative organs' and federal organizations' work in the sphere of water protection on inter-republican and interstate waters and on Yugoslav coastal waters;

for the Federal Executive Council to submit, by the end of the first quarter of 1985, a report on the state of and measures to prevent the pollution of the Sava River, in particular to eliminate the causes of pollution and establish responsibility and compensation for damage by associated labor organizations and their management organs which have polluted or are polluting the waters of the Sava River;

for long-term and medium-term development plans to be drawn up of all sociopolitical communities and relevant organizations of associated labor envisaging and planning measures, programs, and resources for the protection of man's environment, in particular water. These principles should also be incorporated in the relevant manner in the new law on social planning.

With the adoption of these conclusions, the agenda for today's session of the Federal Chamber was exhausted. Two more points on the agenda remained: adoption of the federal budget and of the law on implementing the federal budget.

1985 Budget Adopted

LD282118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1955 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Dec (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber this evening continued its session and adopted the 1985 federal budget and the law on implementation of the budget next year.

The chamber also adopted the decision on the distribution of resources for noneconomic investments as laid down in the 1985 federal budget. Resources from the 609.5 billion dinar 1985 federal budget have been allocated for the Yugoslav People's Army, the current financing of veterans' and disabled protection, and additional resources for the underdeveloped republics and Kosovo, at a level 44.9 percent higher than the current year.

A portion of the budget is also intended for the work of federal organs.

Budgetary expenditure will be met from the federation's original revenues (basic sales tax, customs duties, and other import levies) and from contributions by the republics and provinces, which will be 45 percent higher than this year.

Closing the session, Stojan Bjelajac, Federal Chamber president, thanked the Federal Executive Council, SFRY Assembly organs, and public information media for their successful cooperation during 1984.

1985 Economic Policy Adopted

LD282225 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1908 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Dec (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces today adopted the resolution on the country's 1985 socioeconomic development and economic policy. The fundamental tasks as established by this document are: improving the quality of economic activity, further developing exports and production, creating economic conditions necessary for reducing the inflation rate, and halting the fall in real personal incomes.

By carrying out these tasks of the economic stabilization policy, conditions should be created for an increase of the entire economy's social product by at least 3 percent, industrial production by over 4 percent, and agricultural production by approximately 2.5 percent. An increase in social sector employment of roughly 2.5 percent has also been envisaged, as well as an increase of about 1.5 percent in [word indistinct] productivity.

Exports of goods and services should nominally increase by 12 percent (by 15 percent to the convertible currency area) and imports by 6 percent. The aim is to export approximately 11.9 billion dollars worth of goods and to earn approximately 1.3 billion dollars from tourism, roughly 1.4 billion dollars from transport, and about 1 billion dollars from other services (including investment projects). By achieving a current balance of payments surplus of 0.9 billion dollars and rescheduling a part of the principal that falls due, our 1985 foriegn debt obligations will be met. The total foreign debt will also be reduced by roughly 400 million dollars.

In accordance with the adopted resolution, and to further strengthen market criteria, the policy of evaluating all factors of production by applying realistic amortization, costs, interest rates, dinar foreign exchange rate, labor, personal incomes, and accumulation, as well as investments, will be continued and the realistic declaration of basic and working capital and of income ensured.

The 1985 resolution also emphasizes the obligation to reduce general and joint consumption, encourage speedier development of insufficiently developed republics and of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and create conditions to strengthen artisan craft industry. Specific measures are also envisaged to implement these and other goals that represent the realization of the principles set out in the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. The strengthening of the system of national defense and social self-protection will be continued. Anotehr aim is to develop science and technology because this is one of the fundamental conditions for the Yugoslav economy's restructuring and consolidation and for its successful participation in the international division of labor.

In order that the set tasks be completed, it is necessary that all social subjects be involved, that is, that they, as set out in the 1985 resolution, take measures necessary to implement that document's goals within the framework of their constitutional powers, obligations, and responsibilities.

Economic Resolutions Adopted

LD290503 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2009 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Dec (TANJUG) -- At its session this evening chaired by Milivoje Stijovic, the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces adopted the 1985 economic resolution and a number of other accompanying planning documents.

After adopting the resolution, delegates also accepted the conclusion which envisages that by the end of January 1985 the Federal Government will submit to the assembly a draft law on covering exchange-rate differentials created when foreign credits are converted into dinars. This law should outline the sources from which funds will be drawn to cover these differentials and at what rate.

The chamber also adopted a proposed resolution on the aims and tasks of the next year's joint money supply policy which envisages a slightly more flexible but still restrictive monetary policy in 1985.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces also concluded that the Federal Executive Council should propose measures intended to increase additional funds for the underdeveloped republics and Kosovo if next year funds earmarked for general and joint needs in the republics and provinces increase above 44.9 percent.

The chamber also adopted several legislative acts: the proposed law on the coverage of negative rate of exchange differences which have arisen in banks by 31st December 1984, the proposed law on taking up commodity credits abroad in 1983 and 1984, and the proposed law on the amendments and supplements to the law on the tax on products and services.

The chamber adopted the law on amendments and supplements to the law on reserve resources. The changes envisage the possiblity of using reserve funds to cover losses in 1985 and 1986. However, in 1985, only 50 percent of the amount spent for this purpose this year can be used. Thus, a 2-year transition period until the present purpose of these funds is finally cancelled has, in fact, been accepted. After 1986 reserve funds will no longer be the source of resources to cover losses.

At the end of the session Milivoje Stijovic thanked all who, with their commitment, had contributed to the successful conclusion of the extensive work in connection with the adoption of the resolution on the country's socioeconomic development in 1985.

REPUBLICS, PROVINCES ADOPT DEVELOPMENT PLANS

LD282154 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1908 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 28 (TANJUG) -- The assemblies of the Yugoslav republics and provinces today concluded the determination of their development plans for next year.

The plans of the republics and provinces reflect the specific natures of their economic structures and levels of development, and therefore, needs and objectives which may, and do, differ.

The Province of Kosovo, Yugoslavia's least developed region, plans the highest rate of industrial growth - 8 percent - while other federal units are more modest, setting their sights at around 4 percent.

The Province of Vojvodina, Yugoslavia's breadbasket, has planned the lowest rate of agricultural production growth - only 2.9 percent. Other federal units plan a four percent growth. The reason is that Vojvodina does not expect a repetition of this year's bumper harvests which were due mainly to good weather.

There are also differences in the targets set for exports to the hard currency area. These range from 7 to 20 percent, and depend chiefly on the available offer of goods and results already recorded in this field. These parameters differ from region to region since raw material producers are dominant in one part, and finished products manufacturers in another part of the country.

What these plans have in common is a demand for the curbing of administrative interference in self-management mechanisms. They also urge the broad-ranging poolings of labor and resources in the whole of the country, which is at present partitioned by internal borders.

The Federal Government recently submitted to the Assembly of Yugoslavia a draft amendment to the law on planning which will create conditions for the greater participation of self-management processes in planning. The draft envisages full coordination of plans, ranging from enterprises to federal level, an element which has not always been in evidence up to now.

These changes are aimed at a more realistic and responsible implementation of plans, and at guiding the Yugoslav economy towards greater participation in the international division of labor and, consequently, at raising the standard of living.

NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE ISSUED BY PRESIDENCY

LD282010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Dec (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency has issued the following New Year's message:

"We are entering 1985 with results that represent a significant step toward overcoming our economic difficulties, but also with obligations that call for increased efforts and for consistency in carrying out the agreed policy.

"There was a significant increase in industrial and agricultural production during the past year. A surplus was achieved in the balance of payments and we met our financial obligations to foreign countries. We had over 250,000 newly employed workers. Numerous work organizations made a successful appearance on the world market owing to their effective functioning the quality of their products. Further progress was achieved in scientific and cultural work.

"The past year was also marked by a comprehensive critical analysis of our social practice and by positive changes, a particular contribution being made by the democratic all-party discussion on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session, in which Communists, working people, and citizens took a broad part. The essence of their demands is criticism of inconsistency, slowness, and wavering in carrying out the agreed policy, manifestations of disunity, and resistance to carrying out the economic stabilization program. The sharpness of the criticism is particularly aimed at bureaucratic-etatist isolationism, at disintegrational trends, and existing social differences.

"Our most pressing task now is to continue work without delay and in a most effective manner on organizing the broadcast front of social action aimed at eliminating the causes of the existing problems and unfavorable trends.

"It is our primary duty to ensure the political and action unity of all the organized socialist forces to tackle the acute problems of social and economic development. We have the strength to do so and are also under an obligation to do so because of the working people's justified dissatisfaction at the country's present situation and by their resolute demand that we eliminate the negative phenomena by means of a powerful organized social action.

"While remaining firmly based on the fundamental constitutional principles of the development of self-managing production relations and consolidation of brotherhood and unity and equality of all the nations and nationalities in our federal community, we must struggle even more effectively and energetically against manifestations of etatism and technobureaucratism at all levels, because they represent the main obstacles to the development of socialist self-managing relations, and against all forms of nationalism. We shall even more fully channel our action toward the further and more rapid strengthening of the socialist community's cohesion by creating the type of socioeconomic relations that will open up new room for the development of socialist self-management.

"It is indispensable that we more rapidly surmount the obstacles on the path to the realization of the constitutional position of workers in associated labor, the successful functioning of the unified Yugoslav market, the pooling of labor and resources throughout the unified Yugoslav economic area, a fuller and more qualitative opening toward [word indistinct], and the determination and realization of the unified strategy of technological development and joint [word indistinct] development policy as a whole.

"By consistently realizing the basic orientations of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program we shall encourage greater dynamism in our socioeconomic processes.

"Complete and effective measures will have to be taken next year to reduce inflation and halt the fall in the working peoples' standard of living and even ensure its gradual growth. In order to successfully carry out these key tasks we shall have to work hard for further growth in production, stabilization of the country's balance of payments, fuller utilization of production capacities, higher work productivity, distribution and rewards according to the result of one's work, easing the burden imposed on the economy by excessive legal and contractual obligations, reducing unemployment, especially among the young, and carrying out the program of social policy. We face major obligations in further developing the economic system and promoting the functioning of the political system and particularly in finalizing and adopting the medium-term plan for the country's social and economic development.

"Yugoslavia's Armed Forces, as part of society, represent a significant factor of the country's defense and security and of its further progress and development. To this end we shall continue to strengthen and develop the Armed Forces and the entire system of national defense and social self-protection.

"Organized socialist forces in the SAWPY, with the LCY as society's leading ideological and political force, will fully commit themselves to these and other tasks.

"The past year has not diminished our general concern regarding the complex and exacerbated world situation. It continues to be marked by intensified bloc rivalry, an arms race, existence of hotbeds of crisis, and further deepening of the world economic crisis, the consequences of which affect most developing countries. In the struggle for peace, social progress, and more just political and economic relations between peoples and states, Yougoslavia will also make maximum efforts next year to contribute to overcoming such a situation through its active nonaligned and independent policy. It will do everything possible to make 1985 a year of negotiations and of opening up perspectives for the peaceful resolution of outstanding international problems on the basis of the further affirmation of the principles of the UN Charter and of the original principles of the nonalignment policy; all the more so since this is the year in which the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition, among which Yugoslavia occupies a prominent place, celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the jubilee of the UN's founding. The jubilee session of the UN General Assembly represents an opportunity for heads of state and government to make a genuine contribution to such endeavours.

"Last year showed that the ever growing bloc confrontation, together with the senseless arms race, especially the nuclear one, is leading to the further exacerbation of world relations and a lost sense of perspective. The constant modernization and stockpiling of nuclear arms represent an ever-growing threat to human civilization's very survival. Ending nuclear arms tests and halting the militarization of space would be a sign of the nuclear powers' goodwill and their contribution towards freeing the world from the fear of nuclear disaster.

This is why we appeal to all those who carry the biggest responsibility for stockpiling and possibly using nuclear arms to at least take the initial steps to eliminate this fear and danger. That would be the best answer to mankind's demand that the tragedy of Hiroshima never be repeated. Yugoslavia will in the future as it has up to the present support every activity that in the process of negotiations contributes to reducing tension and moving mankind from the danger of nuclear disaster.

"United and determined in performing these tasks, we shall be able to overcome difficulties and continue clearing the path for successful social and economic development and the country's general progress.

"To all working people and citizens of our country, the SFRY Presidency wishes a happy new year."

NIS COURT SENTENCES TEACHERS FOR ESPIONAGE

LD291326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1252 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] Nis, 29 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Criminal Court of the Nis District Court, chaired by Judge Danilo Nikolic, has sentenced 33-year-old Ilija Momcilovic, a teacher from Zvonac, near Babusnica, to 5 years in prison for the criminal act of espionage and of destroying seals and documents. According to the indictment, Ilija Momcilovic worked for the intelligence service of a foreign country, collected information for it and helped it in its work. After sentence, Momcilovic was returned to custody. He has been in custody since 16 June this year.